

# The Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

{ Established  
A. D. 1750. }

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY  
**Wm. & J. H. BARBER,**  
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

**TERMS,** Two Dollars per annum—\$1 in advance

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrears are paid—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose them.

## NEW BOOKS.

**WM. A. BARBER,**  
Has received This Day,

A LARGE Assortment of Books, Stationery, &c. from the *New York Trade Sale*;—Among the Books are:—  
Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound, Prayer Books, of different sizes and prices—some finely bound.  
Lessons—Question Books, Byron's Works—Goldsmith's do. Lockhart's Life of Scott, in 1 & 2 vols. Miss Landon's Poetical Works, Miss Gould's Poems,—Drake's Do. Literary Souvenir for 1840, The Gift, and Violet, both for 1840, American Antiquities, &c. &c.  
With a large Assortment of Juvenile Books—and many religious, and other interesting works, which will be sold very Cheap.

LIKEWISE,

A Week at Newport, or a Visit to Grand-Pa,—by Miss S. S. CAHOONE, Price only 624 cents;—and National Spelling Books, 16 cents.  
Saturday, April 18.

## BLANKS.

WRITS, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Executions, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Indentures, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by

**J. BARBER**  
12th 1840

## FOR SALE,

SEVERAL very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the S. e. part of the Town of Newport, near to the *New Narragansett Avenue*, and *Bellvue-street*—which Land has been recently laid out in Lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels.

The proximity of this Property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for a summer residence, of any on Rhode-Island.

A map of the Land may be seen at the *Newport Exchange Bank*, and terms of Sale made known on application there.  
Newport, August 15, 1840

## FOR SALE.

A VERY pleasantly situated and valuable FARM, lying on the east side of the Island, 4 1-2 miles from town being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall; has on it a double two-story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double Barn—all the buildings are in good repair; also a good well of excellent soft water; likewise, a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—It has also a large full grown greenling orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of excellent fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.—For further information and terms, apply to **ROBINSON POTTER,**  
Newport, Dec. 26, 1840.

## TO LET,

And possession given immediately, **THE** Dwelling-House in Spring-street, lately occupied by the Rev. A. H. Dumont.—For terms, apply to **DAVID KING,**  
Jan. 2, 1841.

**WM. C. COZZENS & Co**  
**CARPET WARE-ROOM.**  
No. 172 & 174, Up-stairs,

HAS been Replenished with 50 Pieces of Fine and Superfine Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS Making their Assortment complete of extra qualities & choice patterns, And they will be offered at a lower price than they have ever before been known.

Those in want of Carpets, will find it a favorable time to buy.  
Newport, April 16.

## H. SESSIONS,

HAS just received, a variety of New GOODS, among which are:—  
New style SHAWLS; Mousline de Laines, a great variety; figured Alpines, plain do.; Merinoes; Prints; low priced Calicoes; cold Cambrics; Blankets of extra quality; homespun flannel; English and plaid do.

Also on hand, A great variety of Knit Hosiery, of all sizes, and of the finest quality.  
Sept. 26, 1840.

## CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

**GOODS,**  
At 153, Thames-street.

JUST Opened a complete variety of substantial Cloths, Cassimores and Vestings, particularly adapted to the wants of the approaching Fall and Winter. All of which are offered to the public, at a small advance from cost for Cash. Customers are invited to call.  
**J. M. SHERMAN,**  
Newport, Sept. 5.

## Marine and Fire Insurance.

**THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,** Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings and Merchandise; and also against **MARINE RISKS,** on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

**\$150,000.**

all paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 1st, 1840:—  
William Rhodes, Martin Stoddard, Nathaniel Townsend, Solomon Bishop, Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop, Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone, Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and Shubael Hethings, Jabez Bullock, Ebenezer Kallioy.

Persons wishing for Insurance, are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.  
Application for Insurance in Newport, may be made to Mr. GEORGE BOWMAN, Agent, **WILLIAM RHODES,** President.  
ALDAM O. PECK, Sec'y.  
American Insurance Co's Office, June 4, 1840.

## HOUSE FOR SALE.

**The Subscriber offers** for Sale, his HOUSE and Lot, situated in the central part of Broad-street, formerly occupied by the Rev. L. Howard.—The House is a substantial, well built structure, two stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an addition to the rear also two stories high, and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together with a wood house, rain water cistern, and a well of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 feet on Broad-street, and running back upwards of 250 feet, and covered with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.—The whole forms a most eligible residence for a private family, or may for a small amount be converted into a convenient Boarding House.  
**WM. G. HAMMOND,**  
Newport July 25

## BOARDING HOUSE

**THE** Subscriber has taken as the commodious House, No. 63, Thames-Street, for many years occupied by Mr. A. Murray as a Boarding House, and would be glad to accommodate steady or transient Boarders, on reasonable terms.  
**THOMAS M. SEABURY,**  
Newport, Dec. 12

## FOR SALE

**THE** brig **DAMON** of 183 tons burthen, a very suitable vessel for the Atlantic whaling. For terms &c. apply to **N. S. RUGGLES,**  
Newport, Sept. 26.

**NEW PAPER-HANGINGS.**  
Prices Reduced according to the Times!

**M. FREEBORN,**  
HAS Just Received a splendid Assortment of French and American PAPER-HANGINGS, which he offers for sale at very low prices, at No. 23 Broad-street.  
April 2.

## Encourage Home Manufacture

**STOVES.**

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by

**WM. BROWNELL,**  
next South of the Post Office.  
N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
Newport, Sept. 12.

## REMNANT CALICOES.

**8000** Yards CALICOES, in remnants from 1 1-2 to 6 Yards, warranted strong, and for Sale, very cheap, by  
**WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**  
Dec. 5, 1840.

## FLOUR, and CORN.

**200** Bbls. of Superfine Baltimore FLOUR, and **5000** Bushels prime Maryland CORN, now landing from Brig Lexington, at Devens's Wharf, and for Sale by  
**DANIEL TISDALE,**  
Newport, Dec. 19.

## TO LET.

And possession given the 25th of March. **THE** ESTATE in Spring-street, corner of Mill street, now occupied by Dr. Nichols.—The House contains 19 rooms, with a good garden, rain water cistern, and an excellent well of water. It would accommodate a large family, or be suitable for a Boarding House.—For terms, apply to  
**ISAAC BURDICK,**  
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

## FOR SALE.

**THE** HOUSE, No. 223 Thames street, corner of Sanford street, lately repaired, good yard and garden, never failing well of excellent water. Terms easy; half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if required,—title free of all incumbrances.—The whole of this Estate will be Let, till sold. Apply to **JAMES STEVENS,** or to  
**JON. T. ALMY,**  
Dec. 26.

## SINGING SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Sacred Vocal Music, was opened by the subscribers on Monday Evening last, in the Vestry room of the First Baptist Church, and will be continued two evenings in each week, viz. Mondays and Saturdays, for the term of three months. Terms \$1.

**EDWARD LANDERS,**  
**JAMES A. GREENE,**  
Newport, Jan. 9.

## Administrator's Notice.

**THE** Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Administrator on the Estate of

**ROBERT H. WATSON,** late of Jamestown, deceased, and having qualified himself according to law, requests all having demands against said Estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to  
**JOHN J. WATSON, Adm'r.**  
Jamestown, Dec. 31, 1840.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

**THE** Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of **JOSEPH GREENE,** late of Jamestown deceased, having been legally qualified to act in said capacity, request all persons having any demands against the Estate of said deceased to present them for settlement and those indebted to make immediate payment to  
**HENRY GOULD,**  
**THOMAS B. GOULD } Executors.**  
**THOMAS P. NICHOLS }**  
Newport, 25th of 9th mo. 1840.

**THE EPISTLE,**  
From the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournments, from the 20th of the fifth month, to the 29th of the same, inclusive, 1840.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

We are reverently thankful to the Father of mercies that we have been brought together again. We have been comforted in the Lord, and one in another, and it has been a time of confirmation to our faith. We are therefore bound to intreat our beloved brethren and sisters, everywhere, to put their whole trust in Him.

In reviewing some of the distinguishing features of our Christian profession, the doctrine of the immediate revelation of the Holy Spirit to the soul has been brought home to our minds. It is by the convictions of this grace that God worketh in man, making manifest those things which are reprovable, bringing him to an understanding of his righteous law, and condemning him for sin. By this power, the soul which yields to its operations, is broken and made contrite in the Divine presence.

How infinite is the kindness of Him who is the Creator and upholder of all things, in that He condescends thus to plead with his fallen and rebellious creatures. The contemplation of this subject so fills the awakened mind with admiration and love, that we desire to press it upon all our dear friends of every class and description; and, O! that the whole bulk of mankind could be brought to accept this truth; to beware that they do not lightly esteem such tokens of the goodness and love of our Almighty Father in Heaven. Under the full conviction that He never condemns or reproves for anything but that which is contrary to his holy will, may we open our hearts to the teachings of his Spirit, and, in the strength of the Lord, put away the evil of our doings from before his eyes. Let us turn, with unfeigned repentance, towards Him; then shall we accept with thankfulness, that redemption which was purchased for us by the sufferings and death of our Lord Jesus Christ—by the unutterably costly price of the blood of the Lamb of God.

Dear Friends, Christ is precious to us, and may he be felt to be precious by every one of you. In the day of Divine visitation to your souls, be instant in prayer, in supplication, and in earnest wrestling, that you may be strengthened so to overcome the corruptions of your fallen nature as to be made subject to his power, and in all things to be led and guided by Him. Great, indeed, is the blessedness of the man who is thus brought under the guidance of the Lord. As he continues humble, watchful and faithful, he is permitted to feel that he has an unction from the Holy One; and though he be not at all times sensible of it, yet this anointing abideth in him; it is emphatically truth and no lie. The leadings of the Spirit of God are sure, and they are in the way of truth and holiness.

But we have a subtle, unwearied enemy. There are those whom he gradually draws away from faith in the reality of the teaching and the restraints of the Holy Spirit. Let us also remember, that he transformeth himself into an angel of light, and under the specious guise of high spirituality, he misleadeth the unwary. Departing from the way of truth, they cease to be subject to their brethren in love, and to be under the influence of that wisdom which is easy to be attained. Humility, watchfulness and faith, are our safeguards under these temptations.

The more we examine ourselves in this state of mind, with a continued reference to the Spirit of Truth as an ever-present comforter and reprover, the more thankful shall we be for this unspeakable blessing from God, and the more reverently shall we think and speak of his immediate teachings and requirements.

We affectionately, but earnestly, intreat all parents, and those who have the care of young people, to direct their attention from early childhood to the teachings of the Spirit. The Lord in his mercy doth often by the immediate shining of his light, visit the soul in the very morning of our day. As these visitations are cherished, the mind is preserved from the snares of folly and vice, and strengthened to enter in at the strait gate, and walk in the narrow way; but how many, through unwatchfulness and the temptations of the devil, have been led out of this path!

We do therefore, in much love, beseech you, younger members to take heed that they slight not these offers of mercy. Be very careful, dear young friends, not to admit any doubts of the reality of past experience in these things. Wait for the power of God, and if you have to wait long, be not discouraged. Be desirous

to humble yourselves under his mighty hand, and to know Him to break in pieces the stony heart, and to contrite your spirits before Him. Look unto Him in faith and humility for the guidance of his Spirit in your daily walk in life, that He may strengthen you in the performance of every practical duty. With a willing heart and an obedient mind, turn at his gracious reproofs. God is love—love unutterable; and as you thus wait before Him, He will give you to feel this, to know this in your blessed experience, and to taste of this boundless love in his having given his only begotten Son, that through Him we may have everlasting life.

Dear Friends, of all ages and conditions, we have been again brought to feel the value of uniting in the worship of God "in spirit and in truth." It was under a sense of their need of that nourishment to the soul, which they found not in the forms and observances to which they had been habituated, that our early Friends were first led to separate from others, and to present themselves in small companies before the Lord. As the eye and the cry of the soul were unto Him, He did refresh and strengthen them together, and give them to feel the sufficiency of his power to qualify them to perform united and acceptable worship in spirit, unto Him, the living and true God. Truth and uprightness as inculcated both in the law and the gospel, were deeply rooted in their hearts, and hence, as honest towards God, they could not, with a good conscience, themselves uphold or countenance in others the forms of prayer and thanksgiving to which they had been accustomed. Whilst deeply sensible of the duty and the privilege of true prayer, they found that stated forms were not adapted to their condition; they felt that the use of them was not in the life and power of the gospel, and therefore that it did not accord with that worship which is to be performed in truth.

Our sense of the spiritual character of the reign of Christ, and of the inadequacy of these forms to satisfy the soul, remains the same; and we continue to feel ourselves conscientiously restrained from uniting in any of those modes of worship which others think it right to adopt. Whilst we desire to cherish, and to inculcate true Christian charity towards those from whom we differ, we would affectionately encourage all our members to confine themselves, in the public performance of this solemn duty, to a diligent attendance of our own meetings for worship. Under the renewed conviction of the soundness and importance of this testimony to spiritual worship, we are quickened in desire that Friends may be kept alive to a right exercise of mind in our public assemblies.—In the experience of past and present times it has been felt, and we believe by the waiting soul it will continue to be felt in our meetings for Divine worship, whether in the times of silence, or under the exercise of ministry, or the vocal offering of prayer, thanksgiving, and praise that the words of the apostle are applicable: we are of those who "worship God in the spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh."—He grants to his faithful followers at times to feel the force of his own blessed words: "He that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst."

The amount of the sufferings of our friends in regard to tithes and other ecclesiastical demands, as reported to this Meeting, including the costs and charges of disrepair, is upwards of eleven thousand two hundred pounds. We continue to desire that this our ancient Christian testimony may, in all its parts, be carefully and conscientiously upheld in the spirit of the gospel.

We have received Epistles from our dear friends in Ireland, and, with one exception, from those of all the Yearly Meetings in North America.

We would encourage all our members to seek after a lowly, contented mind and to be satisfied with a moderate portion of this world's goods, both for themselves and for their beloved offspring.—We again commend to our dear friends habits of plainness and simplicity in the ordering of their families, and in all the branches of a domestic establishment.—This will promote the exercise of a cheerful hospitality, and increase their privilege of contributing to the wants and comforts of others. We affectionately warn Friends against all speculative and hazardous enterprises in trade: they tend to impair, if not wholly to destroy, in the mind the ability to perceive and to follow that course of duty which the Lord would lead into, both in his church and in his service more at large. At the same time we feel sympathy for those who may be under trials and difficulties in conducting trade and commerce: may they so act in integrity and honesty, as to be enabled to cast their cares upon the Lord; and may the words of our holy Redeemer, "your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things,"

be their stay and their support in times of depression and trouble.

We do in love desire that no one of our Members may be in the practice of vain sports—that no one may take pleasure in destroying the creatures of God for self-gratification; such pursuits are an occupation of time which we believe the faithful steward of that responsible trust will find ought to be turned to a better purpose, and they are, we think, calculated not only to weaken our sense of religious impressions, but to harden the heart, and to lead us into the spirit of the world. We also desire that no one may frequent or tarry in inn or public-house beyond the time necessary for refreshment and rest. When led there by the lawful avocations of life, may all be kept in such a sense of the fear of God, that they may be themselves preserved from the peculiar dangers to which they are thus exposed, and by their consistent example shelter our younger friends from similar danger.—On all occasions on which there is an association with others, let your light, beloved friends, shine before men—let them see that you are striving to be the followers of Him who was holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners.

We have often rejoiced in the long continuance of the blessing of peace to this nation. In proportion to these feelings is our sorrow in the apprehension of impending war. Earnestly do we desire that those precepts in the doctrine of our Lord which mark the dispensation of peace on earth and good will to man, may be fully accepted and carried out by every professedly Christian nation. Then might we confidently hope that, in their intercourse with the governments and people of those countries upon which the light of the glorious gospel has very dimly shone, the nations that profess the Christian name would commend the peaceable character of our holy religion, by acts of forbearance and conciliation. The contrast to this which their conduct has but too often exhibited is truly affecting. Whether we advert to the treatment of millions in the nations of the East, or of the natives in the islands of the Southern hemisphere, the history of the world has mournfully given occasion for it to be said to professing Christians—"The name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles through you."

May the feeling of love, and of compassion, for the oppressed and for the sufferer in every clime and under every sorrow be cherished by us all. May God in his mercy be pleased to hasten the coming of that day when righteousness shall run down as a mighty stream, and when "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Beloved friends,—We separate under a thankful acknowledgement that the Lord has graciously owned us in the course of our various proceedings, and given us to feel the value and the privilege of Christian love and fellowship. We pray that we may each be led by Christ, our holy head, in the path of individual duty in His blessed service, and that thus this union may be increased in Him.

May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with us all.

Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting, by **GEORGE STACEY,**  
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

**EARTHQUAKES.**—We have again a remarkable example of the coincident occurrence of earthquakes in distant parts of the world. The town of Zante, in the island of the same name, has been ruined by a series of terrific shocks between the 24th and 30th of October; and our paper of the 31st of October records a shock on the 26th of that month at Comrie.—The distance between these localities is nearly 1700 miles, or 1-15th part of the circumference of the globe. The bearing is northwest and southeast. It may be remembered that the great earthquake of the 23d of October last year was felt simultaneously at Comrie, in Piedmont, and at Reggio in Calabria—that is, over a line coinciding in direction with the present, and only a little shorter. If we probe the line connecting Reggio and Comrie further northward, it strikes Mount Hecla in Iceland, and may thus be said to have an active volcano at each extremity—Etna at the one and Hecla at the other. Its length will be 2300 miles, or 1-11th part of the circumference of the globe. It is extremely probable that by and by we shall hear of earthquakes between the 24th and 30th of October in the Alps or Apennines, or at other intermediate localities.

[Scotsman.]

In clearing out a well at Wilmington Del., a few days since a vessel was found, containing gold coins to the value of about \$800, which, for aught that is known, may have been deposited there during the revolutionary war.



## Twenty-Sixth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.—The Senate were engaged the whole day, until six o'clock in the evening, in the discussion of the pre-emption bill.—It was finally ordered to be engrossed by the following vote—Yeas 30, Nays 17.

The bill making temporary provisions for the lunatics of the District of Columbia was passed after some debate, by a vote of 41 yeas to 7 nays.

Two memorials from the city of New-York, in relation to the Bankrupt Law, were presented—one by Mr. Wright, from a number of citizens, merchants and others, remonstrating against the passage of any bankrupt law during the present session; and another by Mr. Benton, from merchants, traders and others, of that city asking that no bankrupt law may be passed without including banks and corporations. Both of which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed with the names attached.

After acting on some private bills, the Senate adj.

HOUSE.—Sundry petitions were, by consent, presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The House, in further execution of the special order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to authorize the issue of an additional amount of five millions of Treasury notes, (Mr. Casey in the chair.) Mr. Bell rose and addressed the committee at great length on the subject of the finances and the condition of the Treasury, present and prospective.—Mr. Bell having taken his seat, Mr. W. Thompson obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion that the committee rise; which motion having prevailed, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

After the House came out of Committee of the Whole, sundry petitions and papers were presented and referred.

While the House was in Committee of the Whole, a message was received from the President, accompanied with a large bundle of documents. It was not read, but was understood to relate to the troubles in China, and is in answer to a call heretofore moved in the House.

And the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE, THURSDAY, Jan. 21.—The special order was taken up, being the prospective Pre-emption bill, on its third reading, when Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone its further discussion until Monday next, and gave his reasons at length.

After some remarks from Messrs. Clay and Benton, the question was taken on the postponement, and decided in the negative, as follows:—Yeas 19, Nays 28.

Mr. Crittenden then renewed his motion to recommend the bill with instructions to so amend as to embody the two principles of pre-emption and distribution.

On this motion a long and animated debate ensued, which occupied the Senate until sun down; Messrs. Crittenden, Wright, Webster, Benton, and others participating.

On motion of Mr. Lumpkin the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition from Massachusetts, praying Congress to prohibit Slavery in the District of Columbia; to reject all applications from Territories for admission to the Union as States, which recognize the legitimacy of slavery; and to prohibit the Slave trade between the States.

Objection being made to the reception of the petition, the Speaker decided that all that part of the petition which referred to the existence of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, was inadmissible by the rules of the House; but that part of it, which referred to the admission of slave Territories into the Union was capable of reception.

Mr. Black of Georgia moved that the petition be rejected.

Mr. Wise said that the petition was rejected by the rules of the House, and could not give rise to any discussion.

Mr. Black insisted that it had, or at least a portion of it, been received by the House; and he demanded that part be distinctly rejected.

Here a long scene of confusion ensued in which many gentlemen participated, and before any definite action took place the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Casey of Illinois in the Chair, and took up the Treasury Note Bill.

Mr. Thompson of South-Carolina addressed the House for an hour and a half upon the merits of the proposition under consideration. He examined the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of showing that there would be a permanent deficiency in the Treasury and a permanent relief necessary.

Mr. Rhet of South-Carolina followed his colleague. His object was to show that ten millions were not necessary for the government, and that five would leave no deficit in the Treasury.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned at half past three.

SENATE, FRIDAY, Jan. 22.—After disposing of other unimportant matters, the Senate resumed the discussion of the Pre-emption Land Bill. Mr. Buchanan replied to Mr. Crittenden, and intimated that if he were instructed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to vote for the principle of distribution, he should obey. Mr. Calhoun commenced some remarks, but gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House, the Treasury Note Bill was again discussed in committee of the whole, and Mr. Rhet of S. C. continued

his argument in favor of the bill, and in opposition to the contraction of a loan for the support of Government, and also in opposition to the taxation of silks and wines. He said, with the aid of the bill the Government would have two millions over the expenses of 1841.

Mr. Nesbit of Ga. followed in a speech of an hour and a half. He was opposed to all duties, except such as were required to meet the wants of government, and that money being wanted, the better way was to raise it under the tariff act of 1833, instead of waiting till it expired. He said all duties should be for revenue, and so light as not to affect importations, and denied the principle of protection.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, SATURDAY, Jan. 23.—The discussion of the pre-emption bill was continued. Mr. Calhoun made a speech in answer to Mr. Webster, which he concluded by avowing that if the new administration established a National Bank and followed it up with a Tariff, and added the Distribution to this, then there would be a revolution and an end of Government.

Mr. Webster, in reply, said that the ardent temperament of the Senator from South Carolina, led him to attach more importance to the subject before the Senate than it demanded. Nothing ought to be held in higher regard than the Union of the States. The plan of distribution and the others named by the Senator instead of being revolutionary, were eminently conservative in their character. Instead of being irritating, they were healing. Instead of injuring the States or any portion of them, he believed they would be found of injury to no one of them, and of benefit to the whole.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The Discussion of the Treasury Note Bill was continued by Mr. Thompson of Miss. and McLane, of Indiana. Mr. Duncan obtained the floor for Monday.

SENATE, MONDAY, Jan. 25.—Mr. Preston, S. C. presented the proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina upon the subject of the election of President of the United States, the constitution, the tariff, the corruption of Federal elections, &c. The resolutions being read Mr. P. said that he presented the proceedings of the Legislature with great deference and respect. There were differences of opinion between him and some of the sentiments expressed in the report adopted by the two houses of the Legislature.

The report was then ordered to be printed with the resolutions and proceedings.

Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New-York, praying for the establishment of a general bankrupt law. Also a memorial from citizens of New-York remonstrating against the passage of any law upon the subject of bankruptcy. Mr. C. said he believed a voluntary bill inexpedient, and a compulsory bill unconstitutional.

Mr. Clay of Ky. presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Louisville, praying against the passage of any bankrupt law but a prospective law. Mr. Clay said he was opposed to the views of the petitioners and had seen no reason to change the opinion he had given. He was bound however to present the memorial, and did so with a motion to print.

PRE-EMPTION BILL.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, commenced a speech at one o'clock upon the question so long before the Senate.

Mr. Allen attempted to prove that the Senator from Massachusetts and his friends, by advocating distribution and taxation of wines and silks, designed to sell the country to the bankers and stock jobbers of England. The inference was that all who advocated distribution, advocated the selling of the country to British influence.

Mr. Allen spoke until three o'clock with great vehemence and excitement.

Mr. Mangum of N. C. expressed a desire to address the Senate more at length and moved an adjournment, which was ordered after an Executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cushing of Mass. presented the memorial of John Clarke of Providence R. I. and other machinists, residing in that city, and in various places, remonstrating against the granting of a patent to John Raub, the inventor of Raub's self adjusting safety valve.

The memorial is very ably drawn up, and is signed by some ten or fifteen thousand mechanics and machinists of New-England. They deny that the alleged invention has any merit in fact, and say that it can neither be useful nor safe in its application.

The Speaker presented various communications from the President of the United States, and the heads of Departments, all of which, without being read, were referred to appropriate committees.

TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, took the floor and confined his speech to the consideration of the opinions of Gen. Harrison and the want of opinions. The subject before the House was lost sight of altogether.

Mr. Duncan's object was to prove that Gen. Harrison was not only a man without talent, but without principle, while Mr. Van Buren's Administration was as pure an Administration as ever had been or ever could be, and its head as talented as ever man was. The election, he said, had been the result of log cabins and coon skins, and the independent Treasury was a measure of the people.

Mr. Bond of Ohio took occasion to correct some of the assertions of his colleague, and a scene of confusion was the

consequence. Mr. Bond insisted that Gen. Harrison had expressed his opinions fully upon every question, and proved it by reference to his letters and his speeches.

Mr. Duncan denied with great vehemence, and the time was consumed in the repetition of old accusations against the President elect. Among other subjects referred to by Mr. Duncan was the charge made in reference to postponed payments upon public works. Mr. Bond's statement was denied, and a general denial given to every such allegation in regard to postponed payment.

Mr. Bond called for proof. The Secretary of the Treasury was given generally, but not in reference to any specific work. Mr. B. said that if the member from Ohio, would look to the cases he had specified, he would find what he said to be true. The remark of Mr. B. were corroborated.

Mr. Williams of Conn. also interrupted Mr. Duncan, and said that at New London the workmen employed upon the fortification (Fort Trumbull) had their wages reduced from 87 1-2 to 75 cents per day, and that due bills were given on the first of August, and from that time to the end of the year, payable at a future time. A copy of one was referred to and read, dated the first day of October, 1840, stating that the laborer would be paid 75 cents per day on the first of January, 1841, or the first of April 1841.

Mr. Duncan continued, and leaving this subject, proceeded to show that the Government was under the control of Great Britain.

He continued speaking until near 4 o'clock, by which time he had so well succeeded in thinning the House that there was not a quorum present. Of course the House adjourned.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY

NEWPORT,  
SATURDAY, January 30, 1841

### The General Assembly,

Of this State, adjourned over from Saturday to Monday last, and have since continued daily in session, making the third week of the session.

The following is a continuation of their proceedings, from our last paper, copied from the Prov. Journal:—

Friday morning Jan. 22.—House met at 10 o'clock. After disposing of sundry petitions, the petition of Wm. Goff praying for remission of fine, imposed for breach of the license law, was taken up, and after a short discussion, laid on the table.

A memorial was presented to the House from the town of Smithfield, praying for reasons therein set forth, for the passage of an act to give to that town an increased representation in the General Assembly. Laid on the table.

The subject of repairs on the Pawcatuck bridge was called up.

It was resolved to appropriate \$300 for repairs of the bridge, and that George D. Cross, be a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

Mr. Robbins, in pursuance of a notice he had given to the House on Wednesday, introduced a resolution to the effect that a committee of two from each county be appointed, to inquire into the expediency of reporting resolutions on the subject of the national currency, and on other subjects of national interest, and to report thereon to this house at the present session.

In introducing this resolution, Mr. Robbins entertained the House with a very able and beautiful address, characterized alike for elegance of diction, and for enlightened liberality of sentiment.

The internal trade of the country, he said, was the great source of national wealth. Upon this depended commerce, agriculture, and all the great sources of industry and prosperity.

This internal trade, he most deeply regretted, as every other man must regret, was now, and for a long time had been in a most deplorable state.

This trade was the most important interest of the country, not only because all other interests depended on it, but because it was great in itself, if properly cherished by wise and just legislation, it would increase to an immense and incalculable amount. If put on a proper footing, and aided as it should be by proper internal improvements, it would consolidate this great republic into one community. If cherished and aided as it should be, as the wise and good wished it to be, it would extend itself almost beyond imagination.

The first and most indispensable means of recreating this trade, this great source and means of national greatness and true national glory, would be the restoring to the country a sound national currency. That currency might be, ought to be, and would be restored. The country he trusted was about to be governed by better counsels.

There were some strange ideas entertained on this subject. The strange idea was entertained by some that a currency would create itself. This was most passing strange.

The time was long since gone by, when a specie currency was sufficient for the purposes of trade and commerce. There was now no country in the world that had specie enough, or could have enough for the purposes of its commerce. We were then reduced to the alternative of either having, practically speaking, no currency for the purposes of trade and commerce, or having a mixed currency. He was sorry there were persons who professed themselves willing to take the

former alternative; willing rather to have a crippled, totally inefficient currency, than the sound, healthful, safe national currency, and for a period of forty years, by a National Bank.

This Bank had fallen a victim to party resentment. It had perished, not because it was dangerous to national independence, or the liberty of the citizen, but because it could not be made a tool of for these purposes by a dominant political party. The struggle it had made for its existence, was a struggle to resist the attempts of party. It perished amid the storms that had been raised by political partisans.

Upon the question of the constitutionality of a National Bank, he must enter his protest against any longer treating that as an unsettled question. Washington had been concerned in chartering the first Bank. The people had never complained of the construction he had given the Constitution. They had acquiesced. The Courts had decided on its constitutionality. Mr. Madison had overcome his own doubts. He rechartered the old Bank under his oath of office. It was not reasonable any longer to talk of this as an unsettled question.

Mr. Robbins concluded by moving the resolution above mentioned, which was adopted without opposition.

The act relating to imprisonment for debt was called up. The act with some amendments was passed.

The remainder of the day (morning and afternoon) was occupied in a discussion upon the insolvent bill introduced by Mr. Bosworth, of Warren. The principle of the bill was that a man who had property should be compelled to pay his honest debts—that the property of those persons whose bodies are exempted from arrest, should be liable to attachment for the payment of their just debts, &c. An amendment moved by Mr. Atwell—which he thought would be effectual in preventing the insolvent debtor from secreting his property by putting it into the hands of third persons, was adopted, and the bill as amended, was finally referred to the committee on the Judiciary. After which, the house adjourned to Monday afternoon, three o'clock.

Monday afternoon, (3 o'clock) Jan. 25.

The rule for the reception of petitions was suspended, and Mr. Stead presented

The petition of "women of Providence relative to abolition of slavery"—of "Hannah Whitaker and 170 other females of Olneyville, relative to slavery"—and of "Almira Evans and 114 other females of Lonsdale, relative to abolition of slavery;" received and laid on the table.

Mr. Randolph from the Committee on the petition of Henry Holden et al. vs. Pawtuxet Turnpike road reported. Received and referred to Messrs. Whipple, Atwell and Clarke, with instructions to bring in a bill in conformity with the report.

Mr. Randolph asked and had leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Simmons called up the petition of New York Historical Society for documents and moved that the petition be granted.

Mr. Robbins feared that the precedent might be troublesome as there were many such societies.

Mr. Simmons was willing to grant the same privilege to a Historical Society in every State. He thought the Historical Society of this State, would receive the same courtesy from other States.

On motion of Mr. Mathewson, the petition was laid on the table for the present.

And the House adjourned to Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday Morning Jan. 26.—After the reception of sundry petitions from persons of the Narragansett tribe, which were referred to the appropriate Committees. Mr. Simmons from the Committee on the License Law, stated to the House that it was the opinion of the committee that legislation on that subject had better be deferred to the next or some future session. After a considerable debate the question to postpone was taken and decided in the negative. A resolution was then passed that the subject be referred to a select committee, with all the bills on that subject before the House.

Upon the petition of the society for the encouragement of domestic industry, praying for the passage of an act exempting their property from taxation, it was resolved that the prayer of the petition be granted.

A bill for an act in amendment, &c., &c., regulating the manner of admitting freemen, &c., was taken up. It repealed the 3d section of the act, and allowed a person to be admitted free, whose freehold lies out of the town which he resides. The bill was laid on the table; and the House adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon.—Mr. Clarke submitted a resolution that the committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to bring in a bill abolishing imprisonment for all debts contracted after the first of March, 1841. The subject was canvassed by several members during the rest part of the afternoon, and was finally referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Clarke, Whipple of Coventry, and Bosworth. Nothing else of importance was transacted.

Wednesday Morning.—An Act allowing Administrators to resign their trusts in certain cases, was referred.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill, providing for the registration of marriages, and allowing fees therefor, which was re-committed for some amendments.

Mr. Aldrich presented a resolution for a bill allowing to jurors payment for one day in coming to court, and one day in returning, which was adopted.

The bill in amendment of the law ad-

mitting Freemen, was read by title and passed.

Mr. Stead called up a memorial offered by him at a previous session, for erecting a monument for the late Gov. Hopkins.

Mr. T. Whipple opposed the resolution on the ground that the finances of the State would not warrant the expense.

Mr. Robbins said it was due to the State—to that great man—to his services—to the times in which he lived, and the events to which he took a part, that the resolution should pass.

After considerable debate, the memorial was adopted, by Yeas 33, Nays 26, and the House voted to appropriate \$200 for the purpose, and appointed a Committee to carry the same into effect.

Mr. Atwell inquired what progress the Committee had made on the subject of the Masonic Laws.

Mr. Robbins said the Committee had had divers meetings, and he thought a verbal report might be made to-morrow morning.

The Docket of private petitions was then taken up—and after some time spent thereon, the House adj. to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon.—The Speaker submitted a schedule of the business now before the Assembly for action at the present session.

Mr. G. G. King moved, that when the House adjourn on Saturday evening, they adjourn to meet in May at Newport. Mr. Potter inquired whether it was possible to get through with the business before them, by that time.

The Speaker said, the business could easily be finished, and the House voted that they would adjourn finally on Saturday.

Mr. King submitted a bill authorizing Courts of Probate to empower administrators to sell standing wood to pay debts, which was read a first time.

The docket of private petitions was taken up, and some progress made—when the two houses separated.

A resolution was offered for the repair of the State House in Newport.

Mr. Simmons wished the resolution deferred till the Assembly should meet at Newport—there were some alterations would suggest themselves from our experience of the improvements in this house.

The Speaker said, the repairs were very necessary—there had been no appropriations of consequence for the building there, for many years.

The resolution was laid on the table, and the House adjourned to Thursday morning.

Thursday Morning.—Mr. Robbins stated, that one of the Committee on the Masonic Laws was absent, and one was a mason, and unwilling to act—two others were unable to agree—if a member was added, he thought they would be unable to make any other than a verbal report at this session.

Mr. Spencer thought there ought to be a written report in a matter of so much consequence.

Mr. Atwell cared little whether the report was written or verbal—he only meant as far as it was in his power, to bring the matter to some definite action at this session, and not have it shuffled off.

Mr. Atwell wished the matter decided and he enquired whether any one would move to continue the subject to try the sense of the House.

Mr. Spencer would vote for the repeal, if the act was shown to be unconstitutional.

After some further debate, the House decided, by Yeas 35, Nays 31, that the subject be continued to next session, with directions to the Committee to report in writing.

The Committee on the Currency reported a series of resolutions in favor of a United States Bank—against the Sub-treasury—and in favor of the distribution of the public lands. The report was received & Friday morning assigned for its discussion.

Several private petitions were acted on—and the House then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon.—Several petitions were received.

Mr. Jackson offered a resolution that the Committee for revising the Statutes be requested to bring together the laws on the same subject, and revise the same in titles, chapters and sections; and the resolution was adopted.

Petition of Sarah B. Horesheff for charter of Washington Bridge was taken up, and the charter proposed came under discussion, as to allowing \$30,000 as the capital stock of the Bridge.

Mr. Barber could not see why the sum of the capital stock should be \$30,000.—If the bridge has gone in debt with the present tolls, it will never become a free bridge, or revert to the state with the toll reduced. Mr. Barber read to the House an abstract of the accounts of the bridge.

The motion to fill the blank with the sum of \$30,000 was lost, and a motion to insert \$27,000, was rejected by 24 to 39.

So the motion to insert 27,000 was lost, and the House voted without a dissenting voice to fix the capital at \$25,000.

The counsel at bar stated they were not authorized to pursue the charter, if the sum was fixed at less than \$30,000.

Mr. Jackson wished the House to adjourn, to give the corporations time to determine whether to accept the charter.

Mr. Simmons wished a bill drawn in conformity to the views of the House, so voted.

Messrs. Simmons and Jackson were appointed that committee.

Several petitions were received and referred.

And the House adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday morning.

## Proceedings of Congress.

Our Congressional Journal is to Monday last.—But little business of much public interest has yet been matured.—On Monday, the Senate were engaged on the Pre-emption Bill, and the House was occupied the whole day on the Treasury Note Bill.

Only about four weeks now remain of the present session.

### U. S. SENATORS.

The Legislature of Virginia, on the 18th inst. re-elected the Hon. Wm. C. Rives a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March, 1839.—The whole vote in joint ballot was 164; Mr. Rives had 85, Mason 40, McDougell 30, scattering 3.

The Legislature of Louisiana, on the 11th inst. made choice of Hon. A. Barrow, (Whig) as Senator in Congress from that State, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Hon. R. C. Nicholas, (Van Buren.) Mr. Barrow received 36 votes, Mr. Nicholas 30, and one blank vote.

### DEATH OF MR. DUDLEY.

—The Albany papers announce the death of the Hon. CHARLES E. DUDLEY, who expired at his residence in that City on Saturday last, after an illness of six weeks, aged 60 years.—Mr. Dudley was the son of C. Dudley, Esq. the King's Collector of the Customs in Rhode-Island at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and his mother was a daughter of the late Robert Crooke, Esq. of this town.—The subject of this notice received his education in this place, and in early life removed to New-York, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and made one or more voyages to India. Accumulating a large property, he retired from business.—He has subsequently been much in public life. He was successively Mayor of Albany; a member of the Senate of New-York; and a Senator of the U. States.—In public and private life, he was much esteemed by all who knew him; and his loss will be sincerely mourned by his friends.

### YEARLY EPISTLE.

—On our first page we have inserted the Epistle from the Yearly Meeting held in London;—its correct and mid language conveys many valuable and moral lessons.—No apology is necessary for its late insertion. For more than half a Century, this valuable Epistle has regularly found a place in our columns.

Large Paper.—We have received the "Universal Yankee Nation"—the largest Paper in all Creation,—published at Boston, weekly, at \$3 per annum.—It is nearly five feet square, and contains 40 columns; its reading matter is well selected, and the paper deserves a liberal patronage.

### The Africans.

—The counsel for the Armistad Africans have filed a motion before the U. S. Supreme Court, that the appeal taken by the U. States from the Circuit Court of Connecticut, should be dismissed, because the U. States are not parties in interest; because Ruiz and Moniez, the only parties interested, have not appealed, and are therefore excluded by the decree, and because the U. States who have appealed, have already just such a decree as they asked for, viz.—that the Africans should be sent to their own country.

### A Rare Visitor.

—The National Intelligencer chronicles among the arrivals at Washington, a Chinese Buddhist, from Canton, accompanied by Doctor Parker, who has been for some time a resident at that place. His name is Chin-Lung, and bears the title of "Tsch shoo yin," or student of letters. He was on Friday presented to the President, and among other questions he asked, in the figurative language of the East, how long His Excellency had been the security of the people, meaning how long he had been President. Chin-Lung is a native of Peking. He is about 21 years of age, and in religion, he is a Buddhist.

The bill providing for a repeal of the existing law of Kentucky, which prohibits the bringing into that State of slaves, for the purpose of sale, was negatived by the House of Representatives after a long and ardent discussion, on the 9th inst. The vote on the passage of the bill of repeal was yeas 21, nays 63.—Referring to the question thus decided, the Louisville Journal says:—"No question which has come before the Kentucky Legislature for years, has produced so much excitement as this."

Resumption.—The banks in Baltimore and in Virginia it is stated will resume specie payments on Monday next.



# Extra Session of Congress.

The Providence Daily Journal of Yesterday says:—  
“We learn that advices have been received from Washington, which render it certain that an extra session of Congress will be called at an early date as possible. In that event, the time of our Congressional election must be altered, in order that the State may be represented. We presume the General Assembly will not adjourn without providing for the contingency.”

In conformity to usage, the new Senate of the U. States has been summoned by the Executive, to meet on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of business.

**SENATOR FROM MAINE.**  
The Legislature of Maine appointed Thursday last for the choice of a U. S. Senator, Hon. George Evans, (Whig) was unanimously elected, as he had been unanimously agreed on, in a Legislative caucus.

**The President Elect.**—We learn from the Cincinnati Republican that General Harrison was expected to leave North Bend on Monday last for the seat of Government, taking Pittsburg in his route. He has special invitations to visit some fifty towns in his way, but with very few of which he will be able to comply. He will probably reach Washington on the 4th or 5th of February—whence after a few days, he will pass into Virginia, on a visit to the place of his nativity and the friends of his youth. Mrs. Harrison will not visit Washington until the Spring, when she will be accompanied by Mr. Taylor, a young gentleman of Cincinnati, a relative of the General, who is to be his private Secretary.—Mrs. Taylor, a lady of Richmond, it is understood will do the honors of the White House until the arrival of Mrs. Harrison.

**FLORIDA WAR.**—The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress, estimates of money necessary to be appropriated for the Florida War, and urges a speedy action of Congress on the subject. His estimates in detail, amount to \$3,385,327.

**FIRE.**—The Store owned and occupied by Mr. S. L. Colburn, in Gloucester, was destroyed by fire, on Thursday morning last; nothing was saved—loss about one thousand dollars.

**FLORIDA INDIANS.**—By the U. S. steamer Newbern, Capt. McNulty, at Savannah on the 16th, from Pensacola, intelligence has been received that some 500 or 600 Indians had presented themselves at the different posts—a few at each, whether to leave the country or not, is not known.

It is reported that an attack was made on Fort Walker not long since, and some persons killed.

**AN EARTHQUAKE.**—About half past 5 o'clock this morning those of our citizens who were awake, were startled by a heavy rumbling sound which was probably caused by an earthquake. It seems to have been heard simultaneously in every part of the city. Near the Columbia College, the noise resembled the rolling of a heavy loaded Pennsylvania wagon. In Hudson street, near St. John's Park, in the upper part of Greenwich street, and in Vadeauwater street, the sound was the same. A house in the last mentioned street shook so as to awake the inmates. Advices by the New Jersey rail road say that the same sound, with a trembling sensation, prevailed hence South sixty miles. A gentleman of Jersey City speaks of a rumbling sound, and of a loud report, resembling the sound heard in Fairfield Conn. thirty-five years ago, at the falling of a shower of meteoric stones—an incident well known to men of science as happening at that time. Our informant was in Fairfield at the time, and his recollection of that remarkable event is as vivid as though it were as yesterday.—N. Y. Com. Adv. Jan. 25.

The New York American gives the following account:—

This morning, at about 20 minutes before 6 o'clock, as a friend living in Broome street reports to us, he perceived a distinct rocking of his bed—he being then awake and perfectly collected—which was followed by a hoarse rumbling sound that continued several seconds.—He rose from his bed and found the ladies of the family roused by the rattling of the hall stove pipe and the falling of the top of the stove.

After this gentleman had told the story several others came in, living at intervals from the Battery to Union Place, all stating the same general fact of having been startled by the rocking of their beds, the shaking of the house, and the continuous dead rumbling sound that followed.

The time, as noted by all, was from 5 to 20 minutes before 6 o'clock. The sky clear and almost cloudless, and the weather, mild.

It seems impossible to doubt that these phenomena were occasioned by the shock of an earthquake. If so we shall hear more of it from South America or the West Indies.

**From Rio Janeiro.**—The ship Wm. C. Nye, Capt. Pearce, arrived at New York on Monday morning, from Rio Janeiro Nov. 23th. She brings a confirmation of the raising of the blockade of Buenos Ayres on the 24th and a report that six of the blockading vessels had sailed immediately for China. The latter circumstance was looked upon at Rio as affording strong evidence of impending hostilities in Europe.

Accounts from Monte Video are to the effect of November, at which time there had been nothing doing in freighting vessels for Buenos Ayres. It was thought that the rate would be low, and duration long in loading.

**Cuba.**—Senor Valdez has been appointed Governor of Cuba in place of the present incumbent.

The arrival of vessels of all descriptions in the port of Havana, during the year 1840, were 1785; the clearances, 1740. Passengers arrived, 7001.

The commerce of the present year will be great beyond precedent. Full \$30 millions of dollars may be exported from the island, and importations in proportion. Well may the island of Cuba be called Spain's richest, if not her only jewel that she has left.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

In the New York Court of Sessions, the Grand Jury has returned seven bills of indictment against J. B. Glentworth, for having paid or contracted to pay money for procuring persons to come from Philadelphia to New York, to vote in the Charter Election.

**The Eldridge Case.**—The notorious Eldridge, after a laborious trial, has escaped conviction. The Jury, however, have been punished by imprisonment for a term of about ten days. At length, after repeated appeals, the court acceded to their request, and they were discharged.

**THE MISSOURIUM.**—This name has been given to a new species of those auto-didactic monsters, whose gigantic remains are occasionally discovered in various parts of the world. The skeleton of one has recently been found in Benton county, Missouri. From a recent conversation with the gentleman who dug it up the editor of the Louisville Journal has gathered the following particulars respecting its discovery and the enormous size and singular configuration of the animal:

The skeleton was dug up in the centre of a large spring, on the margin of a creek called Pomme de Terre, about four miles from the Orange river. An Indian tradition pointed to the existence of such an animal, as well as designated the exact spot where the bones were found. The Indian related that their fathers had told them that in early times some enormous animals had fought a battle at that spot, and destroyed each other; and that the Great Spirit had buried them under that spring. These animals, they said, destroyed the Indian and Buffalo at a fearful rate.

The bones, in a good state of preservation, were found at a depth of from sixteen to twenty feet.—The skeleton is thirty-two feet long and sixteen feet high; the depth of the carcass is twelve feet, its breadth about eight feet, and it reaches within three feet of the ground. Its feet, which were webbed, are four feet broad across the toes. The bone of the fore leg is forty inches in circumference. The upper jaw is furnished with two tusks, one upon each side, projecting horizontally, and at right angles with the jaw at first, and being afterwards turned back towards the sides of the animal.—From point to point of these tusks, in a straight line, measures fifteen feet. The head, with the tusks, weighs one thousand and one hundred pounds. The upper jaw project over the lower fifteen inches. The animal is believed to have been amphibious. Arrow heads were dug up in the same spring, and human bones of gigantic size.

The gentleman who dug up the Missouriium intends to exhibit it through the principal cities in the United States, and then proceed with it to Europe. It is now in St. Louis, whence he will take it immediately to New Orleans; and, in March or April, will exhibit it in Louisville and Cincinnati, on his way to Philadelphia.

## ITEMS.

The bank of the United States, it is officially stated has obtained a loan of £1,000,000 sterling, about five millions of dollars.

The first capital conviction of a female which ever took place in Philadelphia, happened on Saturday last. Sarah Ann Davis was convicted of the murder of Julia Jordan, and recommended to mercy.

A total Eclipse of the Moon will take place on Friday evening next, Feb. 5th, commencing at 7h. 19m.

The New Orleans Bulletin states that the notorious Dr. Hines—who was condemned to fourteen years imprisonment, for negro stealing—broke out of the State Prison, at Baton Rouge, on the 12th inst. The Picayune says he escaped by means of false keys, which somehow or other got into his possession.

## Married.

At Nantucket, Gilbert Coffin, Esq. to Mrs. Phoebe Jenkins. The united ages of the happy pair amounted to one hundred and forty-nine years.

## Died.

In this town on Sunday evening last, Eliza S. only child of Mr. Richard S. Williams, aged 3 years & 9 months.

On Monday afternoon, Richard S. only child of Mr. Gardner B. Reynolds, aged 6 years & 3 months.—Thus in the short space of one week, have these afflicted parents been called to mourn the loss of two lovely and interesting children.

On Tuesday evening last, Capt. Samuel Buffum, aged 86 years.—A Revolutionary Pensioner.—He was an Officer on board the armed ship Protector, John F. Williams, Esq. commander, that sailed from Boston during the Revolutionary War; and was put in charge of the first prize captured by that ship, and arrived safe with her at Boston.

In Portsmouth, at the Asylum, Phoebe Slueman, aged about 77 years.—Elizabeth Earl, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Earl, of this town.

At South-Kingstown on the 14th inst. Stephen Champlin, Esq. aged 85 years.

At Washington City on the 21st inst. Commodore Thomas Holiday Stevens, Commandant of the Navy Yard at that City, aged 46 years.—Before his 20th year, he commanded a vessel in one of the most important victories ever achieved by the American Navy, that of Lake Erie; and in the official statement by the gallant Perry, such tribute is paid to his intrepidity, as his conduct so justly merited.

At Richmond, (Vir.) sudden y. on the 22d inst. Rev. A. H. Cohen, Pastor of the Jewish persuasion.—He visited this Town three years since, for the purpose of making arrangements to collect a Jewish congregation to worship in the Synagogue here.

## BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Jan. 25.

Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser  
At Market, 385 Beef Cattle. 80 Stores, and 869 Sheep.—25 Beef Cattle unsold.  
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Sales were not quick, and the prices obtained last week for some qualities were not sustained. We quote a few extra, \$6 50—first quality. \$6 a \$6 25; second quality \$5 25 a \$5 75; third quality \$4 75 a \$5.  
Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 and \$2 50; Wethers, \$3, \$4 25, \$4 50 & \$5.  
Dressed.—None at market.

## From the Boston Courier, Monday, Jan. 25.

**WOOL.**—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate.

Prices of Wool.—Prime or Saxony fleece 45 a 50 cents per lb.; American fullblood, washed, 45 a 47; do. 3.4 do. 40 a 45; do 1.2 do. 35 a 38; 1.4 & common, 32 a 34; so per lb. Northern pulled ambs 42 a 45, No. 1 do. 35 a 40; do. 31, do. 25 a 28, No. 4 do. 18 a 21.

## Weekly Almanac.

1841.	Sun	Sun	Moon	High
JANUARY.	rises.	sets.	sets.	water.
30 Saturday,	7 2	4 58	0 32	1 20
31 Sunday,	7 1	4 59	1 47	2 16
FEB. 1 Monday,	7 0	5 0	3 1	3 17
2 Tuesday,	6 59	5 1	4 11	4 29
3 Wednesday,	6 58	5 2	5 12	5 26
4 Thursday,	6 57	5 3	6 1	6 24
5 Friday,	6 56	5 4	rises	7 26

Full Moon 5th day, 5h. 44m. Evening.

## MERCURY

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Newport.

#### ARRIVED.

Saturday Jan. 25.—Sch'r Reaper, W. Laughlin, from Norfolk.  
Sch'r St. Lucar Gould, from Thomaston, for New York.  
Monday, Jan. 25.—Sch'r Larkin Snow, Pressy, from Thomaston for Gloucester.  
Sloop Glaucier, Cont. from New York.  
Tuesday, Jan. 26.—Sch'r Challenge, Johnson, of Thomaston, 43 days from St. Johns, (Central America) bound to New York, in distress, having received damage in hull, sails & rigging in the late gales, and sprung a leak—put in for repairs.—Left no Amer. vessels at St. Johns.

Sailed, Barque Olive, for Mobile—and a fleet of Coasters.  
Wednesday, Jan. 27.—Sch'r Coca, Mayberry, 8 days from Charleston for Providence.  
Reports, that the Brig Esau, Messer, from Havana, arrived the day before.  
Sch'r John Hill, Leavett, of Machias, 2 days from Andover for Boston.  
Sch'r Potomac, Dudson, from Provincetown for Norfolk.  
Sloop Copy, Gardner, from Nantucket for New York.  
Sloop Moses Eddy, Bliven, from Providence for New York.

Thursday, Jan. 28.—Ship Lion, Martin from New York for Providence.  
Barque Harbun, Wood, from Mobile.—Sch'r Triton, Smith, from Ocracoke—both for Providence.  
Sloop Rennie, Heath, from Providence for New York.

In West passage, Ship Hanover, 32 days from New Orleans for Providence.  
Sailed, Revenue Cutter, Jackson, on a cruise.—Sch'r Larkin for Charleston.

Friday, Jan. 29.—Sch'r Sarah Young, Hall, of Conaset, from North Carolina with corn, for New Bedford.  
Sch'r Sun, Hall, from Norfolk for Providence.  
Sch'r Rebecca, Towle, from Elizabeth City for Dighton.  
Sloop Cadet, Swan, from Baltimore for Fall River.  
Sloop Py. Norris, from Somerset for New Bedford.

#### ENTERED.

Jan. 27.—Sch'r Challenge, Johnson, St. Juan (Central America)

#### CLEARED.

NONE.

#### MARINE MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Engs, Coe, for Havana, cleared at Norfolk, 16th inst.

At Savannah 14th inst. Sch'r Virginian, Burroughs, for New-Orleans.  
At Havana 8th inst. Sch'r Franklin Groome Smith, from this port.

## WHALEERS.

Spoken Nov. 8th, lat. 31 long. 21, Brig Pocahontas, Barker, 45 days from this Port. no oil.

## FOR NEW-YORK.

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

**THE STEAM BOAT MOHEGAN.**  
Capt. Thayer, and the YARRAGANSETT  
Capt. Woolsey, will run alternately on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays leaving New-York and Stonington, at the usual time, until further notice.—Fares Cabin passage from Providence, \$5.—Deck, \$3 50.—From Stonington, \$1.—deck, \$2 50.  
Jan. 30.

## COTTON CHECKS.

Those who have a preference for good old fashioned Indigo blue and white COTTON CHECKS, made of fine yarn, wide and well woven, may find them at the store of  
Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.  
Jan. 30.

## Remnants Unbleached Cottons.

3000 yards remnants fine Unbleached Shirtings, just received and for sale at 8 cents per yard, by  
Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.  
Newport, Jan. 30.

## Botanic Medicines.

JUST received and for sale by  
C. B. PECKHAM,  
One door above Wm. Wilbur's Mill-street  
VAPOR BATHS can also be had at the same place.  
Jan. 30.

## FOR SALE

A FARM in Belchertown, State of Massachusetts, containing 100 Acres of good Land, with sufficient buildings in good repair, well proportioned for meadow, pasture and plough land.—Said Farm has three good bearing orchards, with 15 acres of thrifty wood and timber, and is well walled and watered.—For further particulars, enquire of  
PARDON Sisson,  
Portsmouth, R. I. Jan. 30, 1841.

## Oranges! Oranges!!

A SUPPLY of fresh Havana ORANGES, just received and for sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store of  
T. STACY, Jr  
Directly opposite the Post Office.  
Newport, Jan. 30.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator, (with the Will annexed) on the Estate of  
HENRY COGGESHALL,

late of Newport, dec'd, and having qualified himself according to law, for the performance of said trust, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment to  
RUSSELL COGGESHALL, Admr.  
Newport, Jan. 23, 1841.

## WOOD

50 CORDS of Pine and Oak  
WOOD, for Sale on Devens's Wharf, by  
C. DEVENS, jun.  
Newport, Jan. 2, 1841.

## NOTICE.

IT is ordered, That all Executors and Administrators appointed by this Court, who have not settled their Accounts within One Year, present the same at a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in Feb. next, for settlement.—And that this notice be published in all the Newspapers of this town.  
Witness,  
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

## WOOLEN HOSIERY.

W. M. C. COZZENS & Co. have on hand a large assortment of home knit, fine YARN HOSE and half hose, in all their variety, and at prices that will be an inducement for families to supply themselves for the season, instead of Knitting.

## COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of Little Compton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of  
THOMAS WILBOR,

late of Little-Compton, dec'd, rep'red insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for the Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, and the Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall in said Town, on the 2d Monday in February and June next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of examining said claims.  
JEREMIAH BRIGGS,  
CLARKE BROWNELL, } Commrs  
ELISHA BROWNELL.  
Little Compton, Dec. 14, 1840.

## STATEMENT of the situation

of the Banks in Rhode Island, on MONDAY, January 4th, 1841.—As the same appears from the Returns made to the Bank Commissioners.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	\$9,976,615 00
Bills in Circulation,	1,565,880 38
Balance one other Banks,	518,615 97
Not Profit on hand,	401,289 74
Net Profit unpaid,	86,008 44
Deposits on interest,	504,935 45
Deposits not on interest,	864,879 24
Total amount of Liabilities,	\$13,382,084 22

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	\$12,194,485 15
Specie in Banks,	347,206 80
Bills of other Banks,	318,938 93
Balance due from other Banks,	603,938 87
Stock in own Bank,	153,057 06
Stock, real estate & other property,	233,397 71
Total amount of Resources,	\$13,321,084 20

Of the Bills and Notes discount, the sum of \$4,526,805 58 and payable in the State, 7,867,079 57 Of the Circulation, there is held by the Banks, 271,186 14 In the hands of the Public, 1,294,693 24

By comparing the above Abstract with the returns made to the Commissioners, Dec. 7th, 1840, it appears that since that date, The Circulation has been increased, \$20,097 56 The Specie has been increased, 14,655 13 The Deposits including dividends unpaid, have been increased, 133,891 04 And the Loans and Discounts have been increased, 274,154 24

HENRY ANTHONY, } Bank  
GEORGE G. KING, } Commission'rs  
WM. PECKHAM, }  
Office of the Bank Commissioners, }  
Providence, Jan. 16th, 1841.  
Published pursuant to Law. Jan. 23.

## SAVINGS' BANK.

A DIVIDEND was declared This Day, of 2 1/2 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and 1 1/4 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the Institution, payable on and after Saturday, the 16th instant.  
C. GYLES, Treasurer.  
Newport, Jan. 15, 1841.

## Bank of Rhode-Island.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Rhode-Island, held pursuant to Charter, on Monday, Jan. 4th, 1841, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz—  
Andley Clarke, S. F. Gardner, James Hammond, N. B. Hammett, Wm. C. Gibbs, T. C. Dunn, and Peleg Clarke.  
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Andley Clarke, Esq. was re-elected President.  
W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.  
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

## NEWPORT BANK.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport Bank, held Wednesday, Jan. 6th, 1841, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:—William Vernon, Thomas G. Pitman, Isaac Crocker, Wm. S. Nichols, Wm. Stevens, E. F. Newton, E. T. Allan, Wm. A. Barber, Simon Newton, jun.  
William Vernon was re-elected President, and  
S. CAHOONE, Cashier.  
Newport, Jan. 19.

## Rhode-Island Union Bank.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the R. I. Union Bank, held at their Banking-room on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1841, S. T. Northam, George Engs, R. P. Lee, C. Devens, Samuel Barker, Wm. Shearman, Wm. Littlefield, Wm. C. Cozzens, and Henry Bul, were elected Directors for the year ensuing.  
And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, George Engs, Esq. was elected President.  
GEO. C. MASON, Cashier.  
Newport, Jan. 16, 1841.

## N. E. Commercial Bank.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the N. E. Commercial Bank, held on Tuesday, January 5th, 1841, George Hall, Samuel Allen, B. H. Tisdale, George Bowen, Joshua Sayer, Daniel Tisdale, and J. S. Munro, were elected Directors.  
And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, George Bowen was re-elected President.  
G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.  
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

## MALAGA and Lisbon GRAPES,

Oranges and Lemons,  
Figs and Raisins,  
Prunes and Dates,  
Nuts, Apples, &c. &c.  
For Sale at the Confectionary Store of  
T. STACY, jun  
Directly opposite the Post-Office  
Newport, Dec. 5.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him to make payment, and those having any demands against him, to present the same for settlement.  
HENRY OMAN.  
Newport, Jan. 2, 1841

## AUCTIONS

Stock, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. &c. at Auction.



On Tuesday, February 9th, 1841, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Farm belonging to Samuel Allen, now occupied by Parker Weaver, in Middle-town

8 COWS, one pair of large Oxen, 1 Horse, one ox cart and one ox wagon—some hay, & 2 stacks of unthrashed oats—some farming utensils, household furniture, a few barrels of "hard cider," a few geese and hens, with sundry other articles.—Conditions at the sale.  
GIDEON PECKHAM, Auc'r.  
Middle-town, Jan. 30, 1841.

## NEW MUSIC,

### FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Consisting of a large Assortment—with some new and popular Pieces—just received and for sale at the Book and Stationary Store of  
Wm. A. BARBER  
Newport, Jan. 6, 1841.

## FOR SALE

THE brig DAMON of 183 tons burthen, a very suitable vessel for the Atlantic whaling. For terms &c. apply  
N. S. RUGGLES.  
Newport, Sept. 26.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 14th, A. D. 1841.

WHEREAS MARY M. STROUT, of Newport, in the County of Newport, wife of Joseph Stroat, of Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, mariner, has this day filed in this Office her petition, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that a decree be passed to dissolve the matrimonial connection subsisting between her and her said husband, Joseph Stroat of Salem.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Joseph, that he be and appear, if he see fit, before the said Court, to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.  
E. P. ALLAN, Clerk.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 15th, A. D. 1841

WHEREAS SARAH WILLIAMS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of Samuel Franklin Williams, of the town of Williamstown, in the State of New-York, has filed in this Office her Petition, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that a decree should be passed, to dissolve the matrimonial connection subsisting between her and her said husband, Samuel F. Williams, of said Williamstown.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Samuel, that he be and appear, (if he see fit) before the said Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.  
E. P. ALLAN, Clerk.

## PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 4, 1841.

THE Guardian's Account on the Estate of JOHN R. SHEARMAN, Esq. late of Newport, dec'd, was presented for allowance. It is ordered, That the said Account be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in February next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.  
By Order,  
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 4, 1841.

THE Executor's 3d Account on the Estate of ELIZABETH N. BANISTER, late of Newport, Widow, dec'd, was presented for allowance. It is ordered, That said Account be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in February next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.  
By Order,  
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little-Compton, Jan. 11th

AN Instrument of Writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of JOHN BROWN, Esq. late of said Little-Compton, dec'd, was this day presented for examination and for approval.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Little-Compton on Monday, the 8th of Feb. next, at One o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.  
A True Copy.—Witness,  
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, Jan.



## POETRY.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.  
"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."—ECCLESIASTES, xi. 6.

In the morning sow thy seed,  
Nor at eve withhold thy hand,  
Who can tell which may succeed,  
Or if both alike shall stand,  
And a glorious harvest bear  
To reward the sower's care.

In the morning sow thy seed,  
In the morning of thy youth;  
Prompt to every generous deed,  
Scatter wide the seeds of truth;  
He whose sun may set at noon  
Never can begin too soon!

Nor withhold thy winning hand  
In the eventide of age,  
Even to life's last lingering sand,  
In thy closing pilgrimage.  
Sow may yet be sown by thee—  
Sown for immortality!

"By all waters," be it known—  
Everywhere enrich the ground,  
Till the soil, with thorns & flowers,  
Shall with fruits and flowers abound;  
Pregnant with a sweet perfume,  
Decked in Eden's loveliest bloom!

Sow it in the youthful mind;  
Can you have a fairer field?  
Be it but in faith consigned,  
Harvest, doubtless, it shall yield,  
Fruits of early piety,  
All that God delights to see.

Sow it on the waters wide,  
Where the seaman plows the deep;  
Then, with every flowing tide,  
You the blessed fruit shall reap,  
And the thoughtless sailor prove  
Trophy to the cause you love.

Sow it 'mid the crowded street—  
Lanes and alleys, dark and foul,  
Where the teeming masses meet—  
Each with an immortal soul,  
Sunk in deepest moral gloom,  
Rockless of the coming doom.

Sow it 'mid the haunts of vice—  
Scenes of infamy and crime;  
Suddenly, may Paradise  
Burst, as in the northern clime,  
Spring, with all its verdant race,  
Starts from Winter's cold embrace.

Sow it with unsparring hand,  
"Tis the Kingdom's precious seed,  
"Tis the Master's great command,  
And His grace shall crown the deed;  
He hath said, the precious grain  
Never shall be sown in vain!

Long, indeed, beneath the clod,  
It may lie, forgot, unseen—  
Noxious weeds may clothe the sod,  
Changing seasons intervene,  
Summer's heat and Winter's frost—  
Yet that seed shall never be lost.

But at length, it shall appear,  
Rising up o'er all the plain—  
"First the blade and then the ear,"  
Then the ripe, the golden grain,  
Joyous reapers gladly come,  
Angels shout the harvest home.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### FARMS TOO LARGE. SHEEP.

And now we come to the real reason why our crops do not equal those of England. It is, that our farms are all too large—too large for the means we employ in farming them. Agriculture is the only pursuit I know, where the owner does not employ his capital in his business. He rents or buys a large farm, and then has nothing left to stock it with. He might as well rent a large store without goods enough to fill a single corner of it. In England, it is supposed necessary before renting land, that the tenant should have a working capital of thirty or forty dollars an acre, to employ. It is calculated that, besides lime and other enriching substances, the cost of the mere animal manures applied to the soil of England, amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of the whole of its foreign commerce.—Yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is thus lavished upon it.—And so it would do here, if we would only trust the earth with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land when he ought to buy more manure; or he puts out his money in some joint stock company, to convert sunshine into moonshine—or he buys shares in some gold mine or lead mine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barn-yard, and that whatever temptations stocks or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is live stock and ploughshares.

Another defect of our farming is that we do not raise sheep enough.—Some years since, we were among the first to import the merinoes, and to indulge in the wildness of that extravagance, until we had secured vast numbers of these high-priced animals, without previous accumulation of roots to sustain them, and then found that we should have to purchase expensive food for them. That at once disenchanted us. It was then seen that not only in palaces but in sheep-folds a "favorite has no friends." To enthusiasm succeeded disappointment, and these unhappy victims were sacrificed to the knife for no other crime than their appetite.—[Biddle's Address.

## Coddington Calicoes

THIS DAY RECEIVED, BY  
WM. C. COZZENS, & Co.  
Newport, August 15.

## NEW GOODS.

### WM. C. COZZENS & Co

HAVE received and opened, during the last week, their usual large stock of early FALL GOODS, such as BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, and FLANNELS. Also—Rich figured Alpines, Mousselin de Laines, English Prints, Fancy Ribbons, Shawls, English and French Merinos, &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 26.

## NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED, BY  
JAMES PHILLIPS.

A FRESH supply of Broadcloths; Cassimeres, Statinets, Vestings; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, French and English Merinos; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Russia Diapers; worked, linen and cotton table covers; Flannels of all kinds; linen and cotton napkins; French, English and America brims; silk and cotton Velvet; green Pocking; buck Gloves and mittings, &c. With a great variety of other goods that are generally kept in a Dry Good Store.

Newport, June 13.

## NEW MUSIC,

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Just Received from New York.

A great variety of Marches, Waltzes, Quadrills, Songs &c. &c. Also a great variety of sacred songs, beautifully arranged for the Piano Forte, and adapted for Sabbath evening recreation.

Song of David, Song of Joseph,  
Song of Miriam, Song of Moses,  
Song to the Dove, Song and march of the  
He cometh, Levites  
Charity, God is every where,  
The Infant's Prayer

Also a great variety of Harrison marches and Whig Songs.

For sale at the variety store of  
T. STACY Jr  
Directly opposite the Post Office  
Nov. 28.

## NOTICE ALL.

THE Subscriber deems it necessary to close up all Notes and Accounts pertaining to the late firm of Weeden & Bull, and to this end requests all who are indebted to said firm, (except in the few cases where credit has been particularly stipulated for,) to make immediate payment, or offer satisfactory terms for the future liquidation of the same; as all such Notes and accounts as remain unpaid, on the 1st day of Feb. next; where the non payment of the same is an act of neglect, rather than of ability, must be sued for collection.

I cannot recognise the correctness of the principle of charging Good customers more than a fair profit, to make up for losses occasioned by selling to those who are reputed for bad pay;—and as I solicit the patronage of those only who are able, and willing to pay, I do it with a view to sell to all my Customers alike, as a small profit as I can possibly afford to.

HENRY BULL, jun.  
Newport, Jan. 4, 1840.

## NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

JOHN H. CLEGG

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tannur street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz; such as

Broadcloths, Silks,  
Cassimeres, Crapes,  
Merinos, Satinets,  
Circassians, Pongees,  
Bombazines, Hosiery,  
Gloves, &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarn merino, circassian, bombazine, & crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons—dye and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tannur street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley Portsmouth.

Newport, October 10.

## INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVER- WORT.

A COUGH is always Dangerous. In all changeable and severe climate, it is all important to attend to COLDS, with which we are all more or less afflicted. If neglected too long, it is difficult to remove them, sometimes impossible, and confirmed consumption is the result. In all Lung complaints, Mr. J. M. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort is justly esteemed of infinite value. It has been used for eight or ten years with unparalleled success, and many individuals might named, who, but for its healing virtues and renovating powers, would not be present now to testify of its efficacy.

THE above is for Sale in Newport, by  
R. J. TAYLOR, Thams-st.  
March 30.

## MOFFAT'S

### LIFE PILLS.

### And PHENIX BITTERS

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.—These Medicines are indebted for their name to their most est and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crude ties constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and the bladder, and by this means the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the ordinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines, have been thoroughly tested and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, Heart burn and Head ache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers, o. kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies, o. kinds, Sores, scorbutic eruptions, and abrad Complexions, eruptive Complaints, sal low, cloudy and other disagreeable complexion, salt rheum, erysipelas, common colds and influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients, is to be particular in taking the Life Medicine strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say, in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL.—This little pamphlet edited by W. B. Moffat 375, Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevailing disease, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents general.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale

### R. J. TAYLOR'S

Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street

Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.—Numerous Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both may be there inspected.

Newport, May 16, 1840.

### THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiority of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over the preparations, than a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate and foment their miserable imitations on the public, for genuine. Read advertisement. Beware of pedlars.

Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair; its use gives it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully—by free use it will darken and give the hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all that have given it a trial. You will observe the signature of the proprietor, "William Brown," also, "Buffalo Oil," imprinted on the bottle. In consequence and is now for sale. I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which I have secured a copy right, entered according to an act of Congress in 1839, in the clerk's office in the District Court of Massachusetts. Any infringement will be dealt with according to law.

None genuine, unless signed in my own hand writing. For sale in Newport by R. J. TAYLOR and Dr. R. R. HAZARD.

August, 22.

### TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform Printers, that he is prepared to manufacture Type of every Description, at his Letter Foundry, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New-York, of a quality not inferior to that made at any other establishment in this country. Being a practical workman, the different branches of the business will be superintended by himself. Printers are respectfully invited to call and examine his Specimens of Type and Metal before purchasing elsewhere. The subscriber feels safe in assuring Printers that they will save at least twenty per cent in quality of the articles and at the same time furnish them on as liberal terms as any other founder in the place.

Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks Cans Ink and every article, used in the Printing Business furnished at Manufacturer's Prices.

Old Type taken in exchange for New at 4 cents per pound.

EDWARD PELOUSE.

## BECK WITH'S

### ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen, such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the Stomach and Bowels, incipient Diarrhoea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick headache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable Aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, ridding sickness at the stomach, headache heartburn, and many of the incidental nerve affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. As the Pills they are valuable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-bilious medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

### TESTIMONIALS.

From the mass of evidence published in favour of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the Pills as well as of the Proprietor, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence, at a time when the public are imposed on by so many ignorant and unprincipled empirics.

Dupin County, N. C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr John Beckwith:

Dear Sir—I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person; for you know I was much a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of hypochondria, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sick-headache is an ously relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive the benefits of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and unadvised use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours,

ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

he following Testimonial of the claims of these Pills to public patronage, has been cited from many of our familiar imports, is respectfully furnished.

From the Rev. Levi S. Lee D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 2, 1835

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfy me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

The above PILLS are for sale in

Newport, by R. TAYLOR

Newport, Aug. 22.

### THE OLD LINE.

On a New Route.

Enquire for No. 45, Thames-street, a few doors south of the Custom-house, and directly opposite to the

Perry Cotton Factory.

### W. GOFF,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his

Old Friends, and Visitors to this

Island, that his Establishment, recently

Ball-Alley's, having undergone a complete

alteration, is now Opened, in good

style, as a BILLIARD Saloon, combining

other amusement, both fashionable and

rational.

He has returned from New York, and

offers to Sportsmen, a good assortment of

Guns, which will be kept to Let by the

Day.—Also, a good Horse, and genteel

pleasure Wagon, to Let.

A Restaurateur is connected with this

Establishment, where Gentlemen can be

furnished with Relishes at all hours of

the day. Also, Suppers, by giving rea-

sonable notice.

To my former patrons, I offer my sin-

cere thanks for their liberal patronage,

and from their many kind assurances, I

flatter myself I shall not regret, that

through "others" instrumentality, the

"Old Line" has been placed on a New

Route."

The lovers of Reading will al-

ways find a Table amply supplied with

some of the most interesting Journal

of the Day."

Newport, August 15, 1840.

For Sale by R. J. TAYLOR and

R. R. HAZARD, in

Oct. 20, 1840.

EDWARD PELOUSE.

## Dr. RICHARDSON'S

### BALSAM.

### Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S Pec-

toral Balsam of Spikenard, Blood Root, Wild Cherry, and Comfrey.

The most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the side, Shortness of Breath, and all

Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

IT PRICE 50 CENTS.

THIS Valuable Healing Cough BALSAM

Possessing the restorative and balsamic virtues

of many roots and rare plants, and which have

been prepared with great care.

IT A COUGH IS NO TRIFLING MAT-

TER, AND IN ALL affections of the Lungs it

is important that a cure should be timely

used. Let those afflicted attend to it. Do not

put it off until consumption become seated.—

DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BAL-

SAM, which is daily performing such cures

may be relied on as the most effectual remedy

now known.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS

ASTHMA, Spitting of Blood, and all other

diseases of the Chest and Lungs, DR. RICH-

ARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM is daily

affecting cures which astonish the most incredu-

lous. Particular attention should be paid to

the above complaints by those afflicted for now

is the season of the greatest fatality, and hun-

dreds every week fall a prey to these distressing

complaints.

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor

S. Sterne, and John Easton.

### COUGHS, COLDS.

### AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be the most

popular Medicine ever known in

America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis,

consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmon-

ary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been

very extensively used for about 12 years; and

its reputation has been constantly increasing.

So universally popular has this article become

that it may now be considered as a standard

article in a large part of the United States,

and British Provinces. Many families keep

it constantly by them, considering it the most

safe as well as certain remedy for the above

complaints. The Proprietors have received,

and are receiving numerous recommendations

from many of our best Physicians, who make

use of it in their practice. The names of a

few individuals who have given their testi-

mony in favor of this article, are here subjoin-

ed, and for a more full account see the envel-

ope to the bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting, Dr. Samuel Morrill,

Truman Abell, Timothy Bayle,

Thomas Brown, Jerry Edwistow,

William Perry, Albert Guild.

CASE.—Extract of a letter from Mr. C

Clay, Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y.